

## SENATE BILL No. 3

### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 9-13-2; IC 9-21; IC 9-30-3; IC 34-6-2-85; IC 34-28-5-1; IC 36-1-6-3.

**Synopsis:** Automated traffic law enforcement systems. Allows certain local government entities to adopt ordinances under which the owner of a motor vehicle commits a violation when an automated traffic law enforcement system produces a recorded still photographic image of a motor vehicle or a vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle proceeding through an intersection contrary to the requirement to stop at a red light. Establishes defenses that may be raised in proceedings to enforce the ordinances. Provides that the ordinances: (1) may not impose civil penalties of more than \$100; and (2) may be enforced through local ordinance violation bureaus or infraction and ordinance violation enforcement proceedings. Specifies that the ordinances must require local police officers to review the recorded images. Provides that the ordinances may not provide for the payment of compensation to vendors of the automated systems on the basis of: (1) the number of recorded images; (2) the number of citations issued; or (3) the amount of revenue generated. Allows ordinances to provide for the mailing of warning notices instead of imposing civil penalties. Makes conforming changes.

**Effective:** July 1, 2003.

**Adams K**

January 7, 2003, read first time and referred to Committee on Transportation and Homeland Security.



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First Regular Session 113th General Assembly (2003)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in **this style type**, and deletions will appear in ~~this style type~~.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2002 Regular or Special Session of the General Assembly.

## SENATE BILL No. 3

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:*

1 SECTION 1. IC 9-13-2-6.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE  
2 AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY  
3 1, 2003]: **Sec. 6.3. "Automated traffic law enforcement system", for**  
4 **purposes of IC 9-21, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.5-2.**

5 SECTION 2. IC 9-13-2-94.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE  
6 AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY  
7 1, 2003]: **Sec. 94.5. "Local police officer", for purposes of**  
8 **IC 9-21-3.5, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.5-3.**

9 SECTION 3. IC 9-13-2-110, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2002,  
10 SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE  
11 JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 110. "Moving traffic ~~offense~~, violation", for**  
12 **purposes of IC 9-25-9-1 and IC 9-30-3-14, has the meaning set forth in**  
13 **~~IC 9-30-3-14(a)~~; IC 9-30-3-14(b).**

14 SECTION 4. IC 9-13-2-182.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA  
15 CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS  
16 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 182.3. "Traffic control device",**  
17 **for purposes of IC 9-21, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-1-1.5.**



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SECTION 5. IC 9-13-2-182.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 182.5. "Traffic control signal", for purposes of IC 9-21, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-1-1.7.**

SECTION 6. IC 9-13-2-196.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 196.5. "Vendor", for purposes of IC 9-21-3.5, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.5-5.**

SECTION 7. IC 9-21-1-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 1.5. As used in this article, "traffic control device" means a sign, signal, marking, or device, including a railroad advance warning sign, not inconsistent with this title, placed or erected by authority of a public body or an official having jurisdiction for purposes of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.**

SECTION 8. IC 9-21-1-1.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 1.7. As used in this article, "traffic control signal" means a traffic signal as defined by the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways as created under IC 9-21-2-1 by which traffic alternately is directed to stop and permitted to proceed.**

SECTION 9. IC 9-21-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.128-2002, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: **Sec. 3. (a) A local authority, with respect to private roads and highways under the authority's jurisdiction, in accordance with section 2 of this chapter, and within the reasonable exercise of the police power, may do the following:**

- (1) Regulate the standing or parking of vehicles.
- (2) Regulate traffic by means of police officers or traffic control signals, **including enforcement by use of automated traffic law enforcement systems.**
- (3) Regulate or prohibit processions or assemblages on the highways.
- (4) Designate a highway as a one-way highway and require that all vehicles operated on the highway be moved in one (1) specific direction.
- (5) Regulate the speed of vehicles in public parks.
- (6) Designate a highway as a through highway and require that all vehicles stop before entering or crossing the highway.
- (7) Designate an intersection as a stop intersection and require all vehicles to stop at one (1) or more entrances to the intersection.



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(8) Restrict the use of highways as authorized in IC 9-21-4-7.

(9) Regulate the operation of bicycles and require the registration and licensing of bicycles, including the requirement of a registration fee.

(10) Regulate or prohibit the turning of vehicles at intersections.

(11) Alter the prima facie speed limits authorized under IC 9-21-5.

(12) Adopt other traffic regulations specifically authorized by this article.

(13) Adopt traffic regulations governing traffic control on public school grounds when requested by the governing body of the school corporations.

(b) An ordinance or regulation adopted under subsection (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(10), (a)(11), (a)(12), or (a)(13) is effective when signs giving notice of the local traffic regulations are posted upon or at the entrances to the highway or part of the highway that is affected.

SECTION 10. IC 9-21-1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle when:

- (1) responding to an emergency call;
- (2) in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law; or
- (3) responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm.

(b) The person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle may do the following:

- (1) Park or stand, notwithstanding other provisions of this article.
- (2) Proceed past a red ~~or stop~~ **traffic control** signal or ~~stop sign,~~ **traffic control device**, but only after slowing down as necessary for safe operation.
- (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits if the person who drives the vehicle does not endanger life or property.
- (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(c) This section applies to an authorized emergency vehicle only when the vehicle is using audible or visual signals as required by law. An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle is not required to be equipped with or display red and blue lights visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) This section does not do the following:

- (1) Relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all

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persons.

(2) Protect the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the consequences of the person's reckless disregard for the safety of others.

SECTION 11. IC 9-21-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 2. (a) Each traffic **control** signal installation on a street or highway within Indiana may be erected only after the completion of traffic engineering studies that verify that the traffic ~~signal~~ **control signal** is necessary as set forth in the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

(b) If:

(1) the proposed installation is in the immediate vicinity of a school; and

(2) the installation does not meet the requirements of this section; the governmental unit responsible for the control of traffic at the location shall grant a special hearing on the question to a person who has properly petitioned for the installation of a traffic **control** signal.

SECTION 12. IC 9-21-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 3. Each traffic **control** signal upon a street or highway in Indiana that does not conform to this chapter shall be removed by the governmental agency having jurisdiction over the highway.

SECTION 13. IC 9-21-3-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 4. The Indiana department of transportation is responsible for the control of all traffic **control** signals on the state highway system.

SECTION 14. IC 9-21-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 5. A traffic **control** signal installation on a state route is the property of the Indiana department of transportation.

SECTION 15. IC 9-21-3-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a public or private agency may not erect a traffic control device on a state maintained highway without the written permission of the Indiana department of transportation.

(b) This subsection applies to the installation of traffic **control** signals on a state highway in a city or town. The Indiana department of transportation shall:

(1) install any **traffic control** signal that meets the standards, specifications, and warrants set forth in the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways; or

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(2) grant written permission to a city or town to erect the **traffic control** signal if it is not possible for the state immediately to install the **traffic control** signal.

SECTION 16. IC 9-21-3-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 7. (a) Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights or colored lighted arrows successively, one (1) at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red, or yellow may be used, except for special pedestrian signals under IC 9-21-18.

(b) The lights indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) Green indication means the following:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left, unless a sign at the place prohibits either turn.

(B) Vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent sidewalk at the time the signal is exhibited.

(C) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the green arrow or other movement permitted by other indications shown at the same time.

(D) Vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(E) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, pedestrians facing a green signal, except when the sole green signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within a marked or unmarked crosswalk.

(2) Steady yellow indication means the following:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal is warned that the related green movement is being terminated and that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter.

(B) A pedestrian facing a steady circular yellow or yellow arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, is advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown, and a pedestrian may not start to cross the roadway at that time.

(3) Steady red indication means the following:

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(A) Except as provided in clause (B), vehicular traffic facing a steady circular red signal alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. However, if there is no clearly marked stop line, vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. If there is no crosswalk, vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown.

(B) Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn described in this subdivision, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal, after coming to a complete stop, may cautiously enter the intersection to do the following:

(i) Make a right turn.

(ii) Make a left turn if turning from the left lane of a one-way street into another one-way street with the flow of traffic.

Vehicular traffic making a turn described in this subdivision shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic using the intersection.

(C) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal, pedestrians facing a steady circular red signal alone may not enter the roadway.

(4) No indication or conflicting indications means the following:

(A) Vehicular traffic facing an intersection having a **traffic control** signal that displays no indication or conflicting indications, where no other control is present, shall stop before entering the intersection.

(B) After stopping, vehicular traffic may proceed with caution through the intersection and shall yield the right-of-way to traffic within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.

(5) This section applies to traffic control signals located at a place other than an intersection. A stop required under this subdivision must be made at the signal, except when the signal is supplemented by a sign or pavement marking indicating where the stop must be made.

SECTION 17. IC 9-21-3-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 8. (a) This section does not apply at railroad grade crossings.

(b) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow light is used in a traffic **control** signal or with a traffic sign, vehicular traffic shall obey the signal in the following manner:

(1) Flashing red (stop signal) means the following:

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(A) When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, a person who drives a vehicle shall stop at a clearly marked stop line before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection.

(B) If no line exists, the person shall stop at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the person has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the roadway.

(C) The right to proceed is subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

(2) Flashing yellow (caution signal) means that when a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, a person who drives a vehicle may proceed through the intersection or past the signal only with caution.

SECTION 18. IC 9-21-3.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]:

**Chapter 3.5. Automated Traffic Law Enforcement System**

**Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to the following:**

- (1) Farm wagons.
- (2) Farm tractors.
- (3) Farm machinery.

**Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "automated traffic law enforcement system" means a device:**

(1) that has one (1) or more motor vehicle sensors working in conjunction with a traffic control signal that exhibits:

- (A) a steady red light as described in IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3); or
- (B) an illuminated flashing red light as described in IC 9-21-3-8(b)(1); and

(2) that is capable of producing a photographically recorded still image of a motor vehicle or a vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle, including an image of the vehicle's rear license plate, as the vehicle proceeds through an intersection while the traffic control signal is exhibiting a steady red light or a flashing red light.

The image referred to in subdivision (2) may not include a recorded video image of a motor vehicle.

**Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "local police officer" means any of the following:**

- (1) A regular member of a city or town police department.
- (2) A town marshal or town marshal deputy.
- (3) A regular member of the county police force.

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1       **Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "owner" means a person in**  
 2 **whose name a motor vehicle is registered under any of the**  
 3 **following:**

- 4       **(1) IC 9-18.**  
 5       **(2) The laws of another state.**  
 6       **(3) The laws of a foreign country.**  
 7       **(4) The International Registration Plan.**

8       **Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "vendor" means a person who:**

- 9       **(1) provides to a local authority; or**  
 10       **(2) services;**

11 **an automated traffic law enforcement system.**

12       **Sec. 6. Notwithstanding IC 9-21-3-7 and IC 9-21-8-41, a local**  
 13 **authority, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction, may**  
 14 **adopt and enforce an ordinance that regulates the placement and**  
 15 **use of automated traffic law enforcement systems.**

16       **Sec. 7. Before enforcing an ordinance adopted under section 6**  
 17 **of this chapter, the local authority must install advance warning**  
 18 **signs along all approaches of the roadways preceding the**  
 19 **intersection at which an automated traffic law enforcement system**  
 20 **is located.**

21       **Sec. 8. (a) An ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter**  
 22 **must specify the following:**

- 23       **(1) That, except as provided in subdivision (2), the owner of a**  
 24 **motor vehicle commits a violation of the local ordinance when**  
 25 **the automated traffic law enforcement system produces a**  
 26 **recorded image as described in section 2(2) of this chapter of**  
 27 **the motor vehicle proceeding through an intersection**  
 28 **contrary to the requirement to stop at a red light under**  
 29 **IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3).**

- 30       **(2) That, if the owner of a motor vehicle establishes a defense**  
 31 **under section 9 or 10 of this chapter, the person:**

32       **(A) identified as having the care, custody, or control of the**  
 33 **motor vehicle under section 9 of this chapter; or**

34       **(B) identified as the person driving the motor vehicle under**  
 35 **section 10 of this chapter;**

36 **at the time of the violation commits the violation of the local**  
 37 **ordinance when the automated traffic law enforcement**  
 38 **system produces a recorded image as described in section 2(2)**  
 39 **of this chapter of the motor vehicle proceeding through an**  
 40 **intersection contrary to the requirement to stop at a red light**  
 41 **under IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3).**

- 42       **(b) The local authority shall mail the owner of a motor vehicle**

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or a vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle committing a violation of an ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter notice of the ordinance violation. The notice must include the following:

- (1) The name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle.
- (2) The registration number of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle.
- (3) The violation charged.
- (4) The location of the intersection.
- (5) The date and time of the violation.
- (6) A copy of the recorded image described in subsection (a).
- (7) The amount of the civil penalty imposed for the violation.

(c) An ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter may not impose a civil penalty of more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(d) An ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter may authorize the local authority to mail a warning notice to the owner instead of imposing a civil penalty for the violation of the ordinance.

(e) An ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter must provide that a local police officer must review the recorded image described in section 2(2) of this chapter before the notices referred to in subsections (b) and (d) are mailed to the owner of the motor vehicle.

**Sec. 9. (a) It is a defense in a proceeding to enforce an ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter if the owner:**

- (1) proves that, at the time of the alleged violation, the owner was engaged in the business of renting or leasing motor vehicles under written agreements;
- (2) proves that, at the time of the alleged violation, the motor vehicle was in the care, custody, or control of a person (other than the owner or an employee of the owner) under a written agreement for the rental or lease of the motor vehicle for a period of not more than sixty (60) days; and
- (3) provides to the ordinance violations bureau or court that has jurisdiction the name and address of the person who was renting or leasing the motor vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.

(b) The owner of a motor vehicle may establish proof under subsection (a)(2) by submitting, within thirty (30) days after the owner receives notice by mail of the ordinance violation, a copy of the rental or lease agreement to the ordinance violations bureau or court that has jurisdiction.

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(c) If the owner of a motor vehicle establishes the proof required under subsection (a)(2), the ordinance violations bureau or the court that has jurisdiction shall mail a notice of the ordinance violation to the person identified as the person having the care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The proof required under subsection (a)(2) creates a rebuttable presumption that the person having the care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation was the driver of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The notice required under this subsection must contain the following:

- (1) The information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (2) A statement that the person receiving the notice was identified by the owner of the motor vehicle as the person having the care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

Sec. 10. (a) This section applies to an owner other than an owner described in section 9 of this chapter.

(b) It is a defense to a proceeding to enforce an ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter if the owner provides to the ordinance violations bureau or court that has jurisdiction the following:

- (1) An affidavit signed under the penalties of perjury that:
  - (A) the owner; or
  - (B) a member of the owner's immediate family;
 was not driving the motor vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.
- (2) An affidavit signed under the penalties of perjury stating either of the following:
  - (A) The name and address of the person driving the motor vehicle or the motor vehicle drawing a vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.
  - (B) That:
    - (i) the motor vehicle; or
    - (ii) the license plate of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by the motor vehicle;
 had been stolen before the alleged violation occurred and was not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the alleged violation. In addition to the affidavit described in this clause, the owner must submit proof that a police report was filed concerning the stolen motor vehicle or stolen license plate.

(c) If the owner of a vehicle submits the evidence required under

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subsection (b)(2)(A), the ordinance violations bureau or the court that has jurisdiction shall mail a notice of the ordinance violation to the person identified as the person driving the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The evidence required under subsection (b)(2)(A) creates a rebuttable presumption that the person identified in the affidavit required under subsection (b)(2)(A) was the driver of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The notice required under this subsection must contain the following:

- (1) The information described in section 8(b) of this chapter.
- (2) A statement that the person receiving the notice was identified by the owner of the motor vehicle as the person driving the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.

Sec. 11. It is a defense to a proceeding to enforce an ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter that any of the following applies:

- (1) IC 9-21-1-8(b)(2) (a person driving an authorized emergency vehicle may proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign after slowing down as necessary for safe operation).
- (2) IC 9-21-3-7(b)(4) (traffic control signal lights are giving no indication or conflicting indications).
- (3) IC 9-21-8-1 (complying with a lawful order or direction of a law enforcement officer).
- (4) IC 9-21-8-35(a) (yielding right-of-way to authorized emergency vehicles).
- (5) IC 9-21-13-1 (vehicle with lighted headlights is in a funeral procession).

Sec. 12. An ordinance adopted under section 6 of this chapter may not provide for the payment of compensation to a vendor on the basis of:

- (1) the number of recorded images as set forth in section 8(a) of this chapter detected by the equipment furnished by a vendor;
- (2) the number of ordinance violation citations issued as set forth in section 8(b) of this chapter; or
- (3) revenue generated by use of equipment or services provided by a vendor.

Compensation provided to a vendor may be based on the value of the equipment or services provided by the vendor.

SECTION 19. IC 9-21-17-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 10. A pedestrian may not cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by official traffic control devices. When authorized to cross diagonally,

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pedestrians ~~shall~~ **may** cross only in accordance with the ~~official~~ traffic control devices pertaining to diagonal crossing movements.

SECTION 20. IC 9-30-3-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.225-1999, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 12. (a) If during any twelve (12) month period a person has committed moving traffic violations for which the person has:

- (1) been convicted of at least two (2) traffic misdemeanors;
- (2) had at least two (2) traffic judgments entered against the person; or
- (3) been convicted of at least one (1) traffic misdemeanor and has had at least one (1) traffic judgment entered against the person;

the bureau may require the person to attend and satisfactorily complete a defensive driving school program. The person shall pay all applicable fees required by the bureau.

(b) This subsection applies to an individual who holds a probationary license under IC 9-24-11-3 or is less than eighteen (18) years of age. An individual is required to attend and satisfactorily complete a defensive driving school program if either of the following occurs at least twice or if both of the following have occurred:

- (1) The individual has been convicted of a moving traffic ~~offense~~ **violation** (as defined in section 14(a) of this chapter), other than an offense that solely involves motor vehicle equipment.
- (2) The individual has been the operator of a motor vehicle involved in an accident for which a report is required to be filed under IC 9-26-2.

The individual shall pay all applicable fees required by the bureau.

(c) The bureau may suspend the driving license of any person who:

- (1) fails to attend a defensive driving school program; or
- (2) fails to satisfactorily complete a defensive driving school program;

as required by this section.

(d) Notwithstanding IC 33-19-5-2, any court may suspend one-half (1/2) of each applicable court cost for which a person is liable due to a traffic violation if the person enrolls in and completes a defensive driving school or a similar school conducted by an agency of the state or local government.

SECTION 21. IC 9-30-3-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 14. (a) **This section does not apply to a violation of an ordinance adopted under IC 9-21-3.5-6.**

(b) As used in this section, "moving traffic ~~offense~~ **violation**"



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means a violation of a statute, an ordinance, or a rule relating to the operation or use of motor vehicles while the motor vehicle is in motion.

(b) (c) If a court convicts a person for a moving traffic ~~offense~~ **violation**, and the person is known or believed by the court not to be the owner of the motor vehicle, the court shall, within seven (7) days after entering the conviction, deposit with the United States Postal Service, first class postage prepaid, notice addressed to the owner of the motor vehicle giving the owner the following information:

- (1) The name and address of the person convicted.
- (2) The name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle.
- (3) The offense upon which the conviction was made.
- (4) The date of arrest of the person convicted and the location of the place of the offense.
- (5) The license plate number of the motor vehicle.
- (6) The operator's or chauffeur's license number of the person convicted.
- (7) The date of the conviction and the name of the court making the conviction.

SECTION 22. IC 34-6-2-85 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 85. "Moving traffic violation", for purposes of IC 34-28-5, means a violation of:

- (1) a statute defining an infraction; or
- (2) an ordinance, **other than a violation of an ordinance adopted under IC 9-21-3.5-6;**

that applies when a motor vehicle is in motion.

SECTION 23. IC 34-28-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.98-2000, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 1. (a) An action to enforce a statute defining an infraction shall be brought in the name of the state of Indiana by the prosecuting attorney for the judicial circuit in which the infraction allegedly took place. However, if the infraction allegedly took place on a public highway (as defined in IC 9-25-2-4) that runs on and along a common boundary shared by two (2) or more judicial circuits, a prosecuting attorney for any judicial circuit sharing the common boundary may bring the action.

(b) An action to enforce an ordinance shall be brought in the name of the municipal corporation. The municipal corporation need not prove that it or the ordinance is valid unless validity is controverted by affidavit.

(c) Actions under this chapter (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal):

- (1) shall be conducted in accordance with the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure; and



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(2) must be brought within two (2) years after the alleged conduct or violation occurred.

(d) The plaintiff in an action under this chapter must prove the commission of an infraction or ordinance violation by a preponderance of the evidence.

(e) The complaint and summons described in IC 9-30-3-6 may be used for any infraction or ordinance violation.

(f) The prosecuting attorney or the attorney for a municipal corporation may establish a deferral program for deferring actions brought under this section. Actions may be deferred under this section if:

(1) the defendant in the action agrees to conditions of a deferral program offered by the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for a municipal corporation;

(2) the defendant in the action agrees to pay to the clerk of the court an initial user's fee and monthly user's fee set by the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the municipal corporation in accordance with IC 33-19-5-2(e);

(3) the terms of the agreement are recorded in an instrument signed by the defendant and the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the municipal corporation;

(4) the defendant in the action agrees to pay court costs of twenty-five dollars (\$25) to the clerk of court if the action involves a moving traffic ~~offense~~ **violation** (as defined in IC 9-13-2-110); and

(5) the agreement is filed in the court in which the action is brought.

When a defendant complies with the terms of an agreement filed under this subsection (or IC 34-4-32-1(f) before its repeal), the prosecuting attorney or the attorney for the municipal corporation shall request the court to dismiss the action. Upon receipt of a request to dismiss an action under this subsection, the court shall dismiss the action. An action dismissed under this subsection (or IC 34-4-32-1(f) before its repeal) may not be refiled.

SECTION 24. IC 36-1-6-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2003]: Sec. 3. (a) Certain ordinances may be enforced by a municipal corporation without proceeding in court through:

(1) an admission of violation before the violations clerk under IC 33-6-3; or

(2) administrative enforcement under section 9 of this chapter.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a proceeding to enforce an

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1 ordinance must be brought in accordance with IC 34-28-5, section 4 of  
2 this chapter, or both.

3 (c) An ordinance defining a moving traffic violation, **other than a**  
4 **violation of an ordinance adopted under IC 9-21-3.5-6**, may not be  
5 enforced under IC 33-6-3 and must be enforced in accordance with  
6 IC 34-28-5.

7 SECTION 25. IC 9-13-2-117 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY  
8 1, 2003].

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